**Unit 7 Part I: 1920s Test Review**

1. Describe inventions and their effects on life in America in the 1920s.

***Electric lighting (increased convenience for working and safety)***

***Labor-saving products (washing machines, electric stoves, vacuum cleaners)***

***Entertainment (radios, movies)***

***Improved communication (telephone, broadcast industry)***

***Increased demand for electricity (need to power all of the inventions)***

***Assembly line (affordable automobiles from Henry Ford)***

***Increased mobility with automobiles (movement to the suburbs and tourism)***

***Automobile grew the transportation industry (jobs building cars, roads, and in the steel & oil industry)***

***Rise of mechanization (machines in farming)***

***National brands (you can buy the same thing in VA that you might find in CA)***

***Wider availability of consumer goods***

***Installment buying (making payments)***

***Advertising (newspapers, magazines, billboards)***

***General increase in the standard of living***

1. Why did African-Americans migrate north after World War I? ***increased job opportunities***
2. Define nativism: ***the belief that native born Americans are superior to “foreigners”***
3. Describe the causes and effects of intolerance in America during the 1920s: ***increase in lynching’s in the South***; ***Marcus Garvey-“back to Africa movement”; Ku Klux Klan; trial of Sacco and Vanzetti; nativism; Red Scare; Scopes Trial***
4. What were the causes of the Red Scare in the 1920s? ***Communists came to power in the Soviet Union (formerly Russia); anarchists-(those who rebel against authority); foreigners (increased immigration from Eastern Europe-communist)***
5. What was the intended purpose of the 18th Amendment (Prohibition)? ***To promote good health and morality, reduce crime and save grain for WWI.***
6. What was the “unintended consequence” of Prohibition? ***Rise in organized crime through speakeasies, bootleggers and moonshine.***
7. Which amendment repealed the 18th Amendment? ***21st amendment***
8. What were the effects of Prohibition? ***Speakeasies; bootleggers; organized crime; moonshine***
9. What was a result of the Harlem Renaissance? ***An increased awareness of the literary and artistic achievements of African Americans during the 1920s and 1930s.***
10. Where was the center of African American culture in the 1920s? ***Harlem in New York, NY***
11. What development contributed to the economic prosperity of the 1920s? ***Petroleum (gas) and electricity were widely available cheap energy sources; the assembly line and other technological advances allowed businesses to produce more goods at lower costs; new job opportunities for women gave families more money to spend.***
12. Describes America in the 1920s. **It was a “materialistic age”. Americans increased their spending and borrowing. They wanted to enjoy life after the war. It was a “booming” period in American history.**
13. Describe the changing roles and perceptions of women in the 1920s: ***right to vote (19th Amendment); flappers; increased participation in the workforce; property rights; suffragists; increased educational opportunities***
14. Describe the *flappers:* ***young women who cut their hair short, try new fads and fashions; run for political office; got jobs***
15. Define *mass media*: ***a form of communication that reach millions of people such as radio, and movies during the 1920s. Improved advertising***
16. Which form of music developed in the United States during the 1920s? ***jazz***
17. Explain the Scopes Trial: (***Also called the Monkey Trial) In a high school in Tennessee, John Scopes was charged for teaching Evolution. He was found guilty. Clarence Darrow represented him and Williams Jennings Bryant prosecuted the case.***

**Describe who the following people were in the 1920s and 1930s:**

1. Marcus Garvey: ***Jamaican immigrant who stated African Americans should move back to Africa.***
2. Louis Armstrong: ***Famous African-American jazz trumpet player from the Harlem Renaissance.***

1. Duke Ellington: ***Jazz musician; led the swing movement and was a true artist with the piano.***
2. Aaron Copland: ***American composer; known for ballet and orchestra music.***
3. George Gershwin: ***American composer known for his Broadway style tunes.***
4. Langston Hughes: ***African American poet of the Harlem Renaissance who wrote about racial pride.***
5. F. Scott Fitzgerald***: American author who wrote The Great Gatsby which captured the luxurious side of 1920s life.***
6. Georgia O’Keefe: ***Painter of abstract art – known for her larger than life pictures of flowers.***
7. Bessie Smith: ***African-American jazz singer and blues queen.***
8. Jacob Lawrence: ***Painter of the Great Migration series showing African-Americans moving out of the South.***
9. Wright Brothers: ***Brothers who invented the airplane.***
10. Calvin Coolidge: ***became president when Harding died; President who restored the public’s trust in government. Supporter of business.***